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WEEKLY RECORD.

THE KEEWATIN NORMAN · RAT PORTAGE ·

Devoted to the Mining, Lumbering, Milling, and General Interests of Lake of the Woods.

VOL. I, NO. 31. RAT PORTAGE, ONT., FEB. 13, 1892. FIVE CENTS.

DR. MACDONELL,
Rat Portage.

J. K. BRYDON, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Rat Portage.

GEORGE MITCHELL, Conveyancer, Commissioner, etc., in the H. C. J. Office—Matheson St., Rat Portage.

ROBINSON & LANGFORD, Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers and Notaries. Money to loan on first class securities. Office, Main street. James Robinson, Guy Langford, B.A.

EDMUND SEAGER, Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor. Land surveyed on short notice. Office and residence on Matheson street near Garfield Hall. Postoffice address Box 132, Rat Portage.

W. B. THIBAUDEAU, Barrister, Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Notary Public, Commissioner, etc. Barrister and Attorney-at-Law of Manitoba. Office—Over Registry Office, Rat Portage, Ont.

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Send samples (stating location and price expected) by parcel post to
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Notice to Creditors.

THE CREDITORS of William L. Baker, late of Rat Portage, in the District of Rainy River, merchant, who died in or about the month of December, 1891, are on or before the 15th day of February, 1892, to send by post prepaid to the undersigned, the administratrix of the deceased, their Christian and Sir names, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, or in default thereof, they will be excluded in participating in said estate.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1892.

(sgd) I. J. BAKER,
Administratrix, Rat Portage, Ont.

For Sale.
2 DWELLINGS, now occupied and drawing good rents, situated near the new school house. This is a good investment. Enquire of
CHAS. A. MOORE.

A Rare Chance.
A FIRST CLASS STORE two storeys high, six rooms on upper floor, large cellar, centrally located; also small dwelling house in rear; for sale cheap for cash. Enquire at this office.

Call or telephone to
A. S. HORSWILL,
FOR CHOICE
Dairy, Roll and Tub Butter.
FRESH EGGS.
Breakfast, Spiced, Roll and side bacons, Hams, etc.
Finest Spices, Teas and Coffees.
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Glycerine,
Cold Cream,
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All the leading Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles in stock.
Canniff & Johnson,
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P. C. MILLS,
Watchmaker
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Jeweller,
Second St., Rat Portage.
Keeps constantly on hand a large and varied stock of
Watches Clocks & Jewelry
At Reasonable Prices.
All kinds of English, Swiss and American watches and clocks cleaned and repaired.

Call and see
A. CAMPBELL'S
STOCK OF
Xmas & Holiday Goods.
The largest and Most Varied Ever Brought to Rat Portage, comprising
GIFT BOOKS,
Annuals, Poems, Bibles, Albums, Prayer and Hymn Books,
Fancy Toilet Articles,
Manicure Sets, Comb & Brush Sets, Xmas Cards, Dolls,
Xmas Papers and Magazines.
MAIN ST., RAT PORTAGE.

"The Weekly Record"
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY,
At the office, one door north of the City Hall, Main street, Rat Portage, Ont.
Subscription, $1.50 per annum in advance.
JAMES WEIDMAN, Proprietor.

—At the last meeting of the Rat Portage Board of Trade action was taken to bring certain questions to the attention of the Dominion and provincial governments in a manner that will show our determination that we will be heard at least. It was decided to send a deputation to personally press upon both governments the desirability of opening up the Lake of the Woods and the inland lakes for net fishing. The deputation are also instructed to urge the great necessity for improving the navigation of Rainy river, and for the more rapid construction of colonization roads throughout the district. Messrs. C. W. Chadwick and J. W. Colcleugh are the deputation, and the Board made a wise choice in appointing them. They leave for the east tonight and it is to be hoped that they will succeed in their mission.

—The agitation for a change of name for Rat Portage has arrived at that stage where both parties are determined the one for a change and the other against, without any disposition to compromise. There really seems to be a majority in favor of a change, and some action should be taken to poll the electors on the subject. To do this different methods could be taken and the cost would be trifling. If the full voice of the people were taken no doubt the minority would submit, and it is most important that this matter should be settled now. Let those most active in the movement for a change bring the matter by petition before the council at its next meeting on Monday evening. The agitation for a change should not be allowed to subside without action, and the opportunity now afforded should not be allowed to pass without being taken advantage of.

—The Western World, the illustrated monthly magazine published at Winnipeg by Acton Burrows, is steadily improving. This month's number contains, as a special feature, an elaborate description of Eastern Saskatchewan, including the electoral districts of Prince Albert, Cumberland, Mitchell, Batoche and Kinistino, illustrated with a dozen views of farm and river scenery, public buildings, residences, etc., most of which are executed by the half tone process of engraving which is now becoming so popular, as exact reproductions of photographs are obtained by it. The current number also contains considerable a amount of reading matter dealing with the resources and development of the whole of the territory between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. The magazine is performing very important work in making known the resources of the West, and we are glad to see it appears to be meeting with substantial encouragement.

—Trenton, Ont. Courier—just received the Norman & Rat Portage Record from Mr. Robt. Frances. It contains, besides a number of views of Rat Portage, diagrams of several of its factories and mills and some interesting articles on the reduction of ores &c. Rat Portage, is about to be incorporated as a town and claims to be the future manufacturing center of the West.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases.
Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

MINING MATTERS.

THE REDUCTION WORKS.

The additions, improvements and alterations now being made at the Reduction Works would be a matter of surprise to any one who had visited them at the time Mr. Linn, the president, took possession of the works prior to turning them over to the company. They were represented as complete in every particular for the reduction of gold and silver ores. It was, however, afterwards demonstrated in treating the Sultana ore that the works were far from complete, and that only a comparatively small portion of the gold was saved. The great loss was made in the concentration, the precious metal being carried away in the tailings, assays of which showed them still rich in gold. Mr. Brent, the present manager, on taking charge of the works, set about remedying defects. The Howland riffles are to be replaced by the Star Golden Vanner, a concentrating machine now in general use in most of the mining sections of the west. This Vanner is Mr. Brent's own invention, is very simple in construction and is similar to the Frue Vanner excepting that it has not a side motion, which experience shows is dispensable. The mineral belt of the Star is of rubber, making a very great difference in the cost of the two machines. A test was made in the Black Hills last summer between these two rival vanners which proved the Star to be by far the better machine. Four of these vanners are to be put in the works, two on the first floor which will be provided with copper plates, and two on the lower floor to receive the tailings from the amalgamators. When these changes are effected the wet pulp coming from the pulverizers will pass over copper plates charged with mercury which will save a large proportion of the free gold, then over the vanners, for concentration, then into the grinding pans, and from these into the settlers when quicksilver causes further amalgamation, and finally over the lower vanners, and then into the lake. The above process leaves apparently little value in the tailings. The concentrates are desulphurized by the roasting process, and by the chlorination process they are subjected to the action of chlorine gas, which dissolves the gold and holds it in solution. It is then leached out and precipitated by chemicals. There is now no plant for the chlorination process, but a building 30 x 40 feet is to be erected immediately for that purpose. The new additions and improvements will cost about $2500, and at the last meeting of the Reduction Works Co. held in Winnipeg, arrangements were made to provide the necessary money. The Co. have full confidence in the skill and ability of Mr. Brent to carry out the work, and there is no doubt that the Reduction works will now be speedily and satisfactorily completed in every respect, and ready to handle ores as soon as there are any ores ready to be handled.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's
OXYGENIZED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Difficulty of Breathing—Use it. For sale by all druggists.

—If you want to buy or sell a farm, advertise in the Toronto Weekly Mail. That paper reaches 100,000 farmers' homes every week and your advertisement should meet the eye of some one who wants to purchase. Advertisements of this class are inserted in the Toronto Weekly Mail for Five Cents a word for each insertion or Twenty Cents a word for five insertions. Address The Mail, Toronto, Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We decline responsibility for the opinions and statements of correspondents.]

Winnipeg, Feb. 4.

To the Editor of THE RECORD:

SIR,—As the name of your town seems to jar on the tastes of some of your fastidious citizens, as an old timer I would suggest a compromise might be made, by taking the Indian word for Portage and calling the town "Winnegum". Or, as that might suggest to your rivals in Keewatin to call your citizens "gum-suckers", which would again hurt the feelings of those refined gentlemen, you could take the Indian name of Rat and call it "Warchisk" but that would again allow of your rivals calling you "Rats".

Yours truly,
PIONEER RAT PORTAGER.

RAT PORTAGE, Feb. 9th.

To the Editor of THE RECORD:

SIR,—I feel entirely overwhelmed by the crushing language and style of your correspondent, who signs himself "Denizen." When I ventured timidly to write to you my humble views on the name to be given our new town, I hoped that the gentlemen who are accustomed to writing would deal gently with me, but I fear I shall scarcely venture again in print after the icy cold flood of "exhuberant verbosity" poured out by "Denizen." I will only venture to say further that the towering words of your correspondent have not changed my opinion, that Rat Portage is not a name that will ever harmonize with the beauty of our surroundings, or make one feel it is a pleasure to pronounce it, and, moreover, can only be delighted in by those who take satisfaction in considering grovelling ideas and things such as rodents are.

Yours truly,
A LADY ADMIRER.

To the Editor of THE RECORD:

Sir,—In reading over Mr. McCrossan's so called apology for the gentlemenly (?) way he had brought my name forward in his paper, I was much impressed with the extremely "abject" tone he so "sincerely" evinced for having done me "no" harm. His attack on the English aristocracy is most humorous. There is so much of the flavor of "sour grapes" about it. His "few ideas" would be perfectly unrecognizable by the class he alludes to unless necessary to teach him his mistake. His views are similar to some others, something like vainly trying to obtain a view of a "distant" object, by looking through the wrong end of a telescope. Distance lends to it enchantment, I suppose, and the "more distant" he is from that despised aristocracy, the greater the feeling of loss and spleen towards it. In conclusion I would state that "sincerity and honesty" are not gauged by a long rigmarole of abject unmeanable sentences, but by a few manly words spoken by a person who can call himself in every sense of the word a GENTLEMEN.

Yours,
H. S. GRANT.

A Sensible Statement.
SIRS—Having used your Burdock Blood Bitters successfully for some time past, I must state that for my complaint of biliousness and acid stomach I have never found an equal, and I continue to use it and recommend it to my friends and neighbors.
W. SUTTON, St. Thomas, Ont.

—The third page of the Toronto Daily Mail is noted for "Want" advertisements. If you want a situation, a mechanic, a business, machinery, lodging, if you have lost or found anything, or if you want to find out where anyone is, advertise in the Toronto Daily Mail and read the advertisements on the third page of that paper. The charge is two cents a word each insertion, or ten cents a word for six insertions. Address THE MAIL, Toronto, Canada.

TOWN TOPICS

—The Town Council meets next Monday hvening.

—Mr. G. D. Stinson returned to Fort Frances on Monday.

—Next Thursday evening a calico ball will be held in Victoria hall.

—Mr. G. F. Ernst, of the Gold Creek mine is expected to return here next week.

—Mr. J. K. Brydon, had grippe this week, and his family were nearly all similarly affected.

The great mountain has again labored and brought forth another mouse, and, poor thing, it squeaks so much it must be hurt.

—The Princess skating rink had the electric light on Wednesday for the first time and is now very attractively lighted every evening.

—Rev. R. Nairn, B. A., will conduct services in the Presbyterian church to-morrow morning and evening.

—An impromptu dance was held in Victoria hall by a number of our young people on Wednesday evening last. A very pleasant time was spent.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. Hose leave in a few days on an extended trip to the Pacific coast. They go via the Northern Pacific and return by the Canadian Pacific.

—Mr. Hughes, from Toronto, has been secured to take charge of the Electric Light Co's power house, and Mr. Robinson has resumed his old duties of inside lineman.

—Mr. Barnard, engineer at the C. P. R. pump house here, returned from the Winnipeg hospital on Thursday, where he had his left eye extracted, it being diseased.

—Rev. Mr. Chegwin will hold services in Zion Methodist church tomorrow, Sunday morning and evening. He will preach the annual missionary sermon in the evening.

—The Princess Skating Rink Co. have withheld their reply to the unjust criticisms of the News, as in their opinion it is best to treat with silent contempt all such "rubbage".

—Rev. Mr. Pedley, of Winnipeg, will deliver one of his splendid lectures in Knox church here on Wednesday evening, March 2d. His subject will be "Tom Brown in Winnipeg".

—The public are again reminded of Baillie Stewart's lecture next Monday evening in the Presbyterian church. He is highly spoken of wherever he has been, and will no doubt be greeted by a full house.

—Messrs. C. W. Chadwick and F. W. Colcleugh expect to leave for Ottawa and Toronto this evening. They go as a deputation from the Board of Trade to interview the Dominion and Provincial authorities in reference to fisheries, Rainy river navigation and other questions.

—The second fancy dress carnival will be held on the 19th inst., when the following prizes will be competed for: gentlemen's best costume, a collar and cuff case valued at $4.00; second prize, a beaded watch pocket valued at $1.00. Ladies' best costume, Macaulay's history of England valued at $4.50, or goods to that amount in Mr. A. Campbell's store; second prize, plush glove and handkerchief case valued at $3.00. Best lady skater, a manicure valued at $2.25. Best comique, lady or gentleman, game box valued at $2.25. Boys' (under 14) best costume, Boy's Own Annual valued at $2.25. Girls' (under 14) best costume, a work box valued at $2.50. Those in costume must hand in their name and character they represent at the door. Any costume previously winning a prize at the Princess Rink barred from competition. Prizes on exhibition at Mr. A. Campbell's store. The Foresters' band has been engaged to furnish music every Friday evening commencing on the 12th, and for Carnivals. Doors open at 19.30; ice reserved for skaters in costume till 20.45, when it will be cleared for ladies' fancy skating. Admission 25c.; season tickets suspended.

Messrs H. F. Holmes, J. Hildreth and Augus Nelson were at Rossland yesterday, looking at a mining prospect there.

—We would remind our readers of the concert next Tuesday evening in Victoria hall for the benefit of St. Alban's Sunday School library. A very good program is being prepared.

—The immensely large timbers which went through here some days ago, and called British Columbia toothpicks, were delivered in Montreal ten days from Vancouver by the C. P. R.

—The annual meeting of the Fire Brigrade was called for Friday evening of last week. There was a good attendance, but much apparent dissatisfaction at the lack of interest in the brigade by many of the large property owners. After some discussion a resolution was passed giving one month's notice to the council of the resignation of the members of the brigade in a body.

WINNIPEG BONSPIEL.

Our curlers have done well at the Winnipeg Bonspiel. We give below results of the different games.

The Free Press made special mention of our rink, which is skipped by Mr. H. Barnes, in the following terms:

"The play at the Granite in the afternoon was good. The close games were between Jamieson, of the Thistle, and H. Barnes, of Rat Portage. The doctor fought a hard up hill game, and on the last end he had the score within one of winning, but an unlucky shot by one of his players took the shot out and left his opponents, the Rat Portage men on top".

The following are results of play in the grand challenge contest:

GRANITE.	RAT PORTAGE.
R. Richard	W. C. Ristein
J. G. Gilher	W. G. Cameron
F. L. Patton	C. Stirling
P. A Macdonold sk. 10	A. Carmichael, sk. 18

THISTLE	RAT PORTAGE
W. J. K. Osborne	D. H. Carrie
L. Godholt	Jas. Norton
Geo. Black	W. N. Jamieson
G. H. Campbell, sk. 19	E. A. Pearson, sk, 6

THISTLE.	RAT PORTAGE.
W. W. Mathews	F. Hudson
W. H. Youhill	W. R. Gerrie
W. F. Payne	N. Schnarr
Dr. Jamieson, skip...11	H. Barnes, skip...14

PORT ARTHUR.	KEEWATIN.
Emerson	J. Maxwell
Hamilton	R. A. Mather
Wiley	J. Courtney
N. McDougall, sk. 14	W. Lyon, skip 13

RAT PORTAGE	VIRDEN
F Hudson	F McDougall
W R Gerrie	J English
N Schnarr	S H Wyatt
H Barnes, skip....20	W Cobb, skip....12

In the Walkerville competition the following played:

VIRDEN.	KEEWATIN.
Geo. Furby	J. Maxwell
A. M. Griffin	R. A. Mather
Jas. Smith	J. Courtney
W. D. Craig, skip 22	W. Lyon, skip 11

RAT PORTAGE.	GRANITE.
W. C. Risteen	G. F. Bryan
W. G. Cameron	Jas. Scott
C. Sterling	W. J. Christie
A. Carmichael, sk. 13	H. N. Rattan, sk. 15

GRANITE	RAT PORTAGE
T Johnson	T Hudson
W Georgeson	W R Gerrie
E Cass	N Schnarr
M Fortune, skip 14	H Barnes, skip 12

RAT PORTAGE	MOSOMIN
T Hudson	W Cleverly
W R Gerrie	A Wright
N Shnarr	J R Bingham
H Barnes, skip 12	Dr Harris, skip 11

Rat Portage and Keewatin played as follows in the international contest:

GRANITE.	RAT PORTAGE.
W. Hefferdon	T. Hudson
J. A. Holland	W. R. Gerrie
W. A. Windatt	N. Schnarr
Chas. Allan, skip 14	H. Barnes, skip 19

KEEWATIN.	MORDEN.
A. D. Laugh	J. Duncan
J. McPherson	W. Conner
J. McLeod	T. J. Mather
J. Walls, skip....18	A. Cruickshank, 8

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.	RAT PORTAGE.
E. Hamber	D. H. Currie
W. A. Young	Jas. Norton
J. Watson	W. N. Jamieson
E. J. Sparling, sk. 20	E. A. Pearson, sk. 13

THISTLE	RAT PORTAGE
G Brown	W C Risteen
W Carson	W G Cameron
R H Dunbar	C Sterling
Dr Clarke, skipp 17	A Carmichael skip 14

RAT PORTAGE	PRINCE ALBERT
D H Currie	H J Montgomery
Jas Norton	H W Burn
W N Jamieson	J Campbell
E A Pearson, skip 11	T G Brown, skip 10

THISTLE	RAT PORTAGE
J G Harvey, sr.	F Hudson
Dr Gillies	W R Gerrie
M Campbell	N Schnarr
C W Huffman, sk 23	H Barnes, skip 3

THISTLE	KEEWATIN
G E Brown	A D Laugh
W A Carson	J McPherson
R H Dunbar	J McLeod
M C Clarke, skip 17	J Walls, skip 15

NORMAN.

—Mrs. E. D. Tweedie went west on Monday on a visit.

—Rev. W. N. Jamieson will preach in Norman Hall on Sunday evening.

—Mr. Frank Atkin is again about as usual, having recovered from his injury.

—Mrs. R. Buker and her son Willie left yesterday morning to join her husband who left for Oregon a few weeks ago.

—Mrs. Bernard died on Thursday after a lingering illness. The remains will be interred at Union Park cemetry today, Saturday.

Rev. Hugh Pedley, of Winnipeg, will deliver his excellent lecture "Tom Brown at home," in Norman hall, on Tuesday evening, March 1st.

—Mr. W. D. Atwell and family returned yesterday morning from their visit east to relatives in Orono, Maine. During their visit Mrs. Atwell's mother died after a long illness.

—Mr. Henry Bulmer, jun., is sueing the Dominion Government in the Exchequer Court for $200,000 damages sustained in connection with timber leases in the district of Keewatin on account of the boundary dispute between the Dominion and Ontario Governments.

—The Royal Templars of Rockland Council held an open meeting on Wednesday night. Mr. E. D. Tweedie ably filled the chair. The meeting was one of the most successful the Council has held. The ladies had provided refreshments which were discussed during the intermission. The program is given below—Opening ode by the Royal Templars; reading "Ask mamma", by Mr. McDougall; song, "Robin Adair," Miss Anderson; recitation, "The Moderate Drinker," Mr. Alex. A. Hall; song, "Oh! Come Away," Mr. F. Czerwinski; recitation, "Locheil's Warning," John McCan; song, "Oh, Who Would be a Sailor," Mrs. McCan.

INTERMISSION.

Reading, "Mr. and Mrs. Jones (shopping,") Mr. J. Elders; song, "Temperance Song," Mr. F. Czerwinski; reading, "Reflections on the Human Soul," Mr. L. R. Mackey; song, "Inanita," Mrs. McCan; song, "Let Me Like a Soldier Fall," Patrick Mulvey; song, "We'd Better Bide a Wee," Miss Anderson; closing ode, by Royal Templars.

Grant's Gallery.

With Mr. McCrossan's permission I will word my advertisement to suit his ideas. "Our Chinese friend from England" is now open to take interior views of houses and stores with or without family groups, by magnesium light of an evening from eight to ten p.m. by appointment, also by daylight.

Having served as architect's assistant in London, England, H. S. G. will undertake copying plans, designs, specifications and designing.

Also private lessons in Freehand and model drawing. Holds a certificate from South Kensington School of Art, London, Eng.

J. B. Davies,

Post Office, Norman,

Has one of the Best Assortments west of Toronto in

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

Comprising in GROCERIES—the finstbrands of Canned Goods, Dessicated Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat, Epps English Cocoa, Van Houten's Dutch Cocoa, Crosse & Blackwel's Pickles, the Finest Teas goown—Young Hyson, English Breakfast, Indian and Japan.

CONFECTIONERY, STATIONERY & PATENT MEDICINES,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
HARDWARE,
GLASS,
CHINA and
DELF WARE.

All our Goods are the best and our prices are low.

J. B. DAVIES,
Norman.

LEAP YEAR

We "press our suits" on the public with renewed vigor this year, because it is open to everyone to make a

Proposal

We make ours knowing that it will not be

Rejected

Because we offer the best goods in the market at low and more than reasonable prices; therefore we have

No

Fear of the public refusing such a chance, but are confident that both our goods and prices will be warmly

Accepted.

C. C. RANCE,

The Famous Clothier,

Hatter & Furnisher,

HILLIARD HOUSE BLOCK,

Main St., Rat Portage.

SNOW FLAKE BAKERY.

Twenty per cent Discount on Dolls and Toys.

Goods Delivered Free to Norman and Keewatin.

J. F. PHILBIN.

Brighten the New Year,

And you're likely looking for something to lighten yourwife's labor Nothing you could buy would please her more than a good CARPET SWEEPER.

BISSEL'S

Grand Rapids is the best.

Saves Carpets and Labor.

JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.

See my New

Bedroom Suites and Sideboards.

Something entirely New and Elegant in design.

Fine Undertaking a Specialty.

A Complete Stock of Furnishings, including a Fine Hearse.

Telephone No. 69.

H. ELLIOTT, Main St., Rat Portage.

Residence next to J. Gardner's, opp Hilliard House.

THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON,

AUTHOR OF

"RUDDER GRANGE;" "AMOS KILBRIGHT—HIS ADSICITITIOUS EXPERIENCES;" "THE BEE-MAN OF ORN;" "THE CHRISTMAS WRECK;" "THE LADY OR THE TIGER;" "THE LATE MRS. NULL;" "THE HUNDREDTH MAN;" "THE CASTING AWAY OF MRS. LECKS AND MRS. ALESHINE;" "THE DUSANTES;" ETC., ETC.

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[CONTINUED.]

The commencement of active hostilities had been precipitated by this syndicate. In England preparations were making by day and by night to send upon the coast lines of the United States a fleet which, in numbers and power, would be greater than that of any naval expedition in the history of the world. It is no wonder that many people of sober judgment in America looked upon the affair of the crabs and the repellers as but an incident in the beginning of a great and disastrous war.

On the morning of the destruction of Fort Pilcher the syndicate's vessels moved toward the port, and the steel net was taken up by the two crabs, and moved nearer the mouth of the harbor, at a point from which the fort, now in process of evacuation, was in full view. When this had been done, Repeller No. 2 took up her position at a moderate distance behind the net, and the other vessels stationed themselves near by.

The protection of the net was considered necessary, for although there could be no reasonable doubt that all the torpedoes in the harbor and river had been exploded, others might be sent out against the syndicate's vessels, and a torpedo under a crab or a repeller, was the enemy most feared by the syndicate.

About 8 o'clock the signals between the repellers became very frequent, and soon afterwards a truce boat went out from Repeller No. 1. This was rowed with great rapidity, but it was obliged to go much farther up the harbor than on previous occasions, in order to deliver its message to an officer of the garrison.

This was to the effect that the evacuation of the fort had been observed from the syndicate's vessels, and although it had been apparently complete, one of the scientific corps, with a powerful glass, had discovered a man in one of the outer redoubts, whose presence there was probably unknown to the officers of the garrison. It was, therefore, earnestly urged that this man might be instantly removed, and in order that this might be done, the discharge of the motor bomb would be postponed half an hour.

The officer received this message and was disposed to look upon it as a new trick, but as no time was to be lost he sent a corporal's guard to the fort, and there discovered an Irish sergeant by the name of Kilsey, who had sworn an oath that if every other man in the fort ran away like a lot of addle pated sheep he would not run with them; he would stand to his post to the last; and when the couple of ships outside had got through bombarding the stout walls of the fort, the world would see that there was at least one British soldier who was not afraid of a bomb, be it little or big. Therefore he had managed to elude observation, and to remain behind.

The sergeant was so hot headed in his determination to stand by the fort that it required violence to remove him; and it was not until twenty minutes past 4 that the syndicate observers perceived that he had been taken to the hill behind which the garrison was encamped.

As it had been decided that Repeller No. 2 should discharge the next instantaneous motor bomb, there was an anxious desire on the part of the operators on that vessel that in this, their first experience, they might do their duty as well as their comrades on board the other repeller had done theirs. The most accurate observations, the most careful calculations, were made and remade, the point to be aimed at being about the center of the fort.

The motor bomb had been in the cannon for nearly an hour, and everything had long been ready, when at precisely thirty minutes past 4 o'clock the signal to discharge came from the director-in-chief, and in four seconds afterward the index on the scale indicated that the gun was in the proper position, and the button was touched.

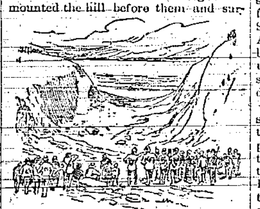
The motor bomb was set to act the instant it should touch any portion of the fort, and the effect was different from that of the other bombs. There was a quick, hard shock, but it was all in the air. Thousands of panes of glass in the city and in houses for miles around were cracked or broken; birds fell dead or stunned upon the ground, and people on elevations at considerable distances felt as if they had received a blow; but there was no trembling of the ground.

As to the fort, it had entirely disappeared, its particles having been instantaneously removed to a great distance in every direction, falling over such a vast expanse of land and water that their descent was unobservable.

In the place where the fortress had stood there was a wide tract of bare earth, which looked as if it had been scraped into a staring dead level of gravel and clay. The instantaneous motor bomb had been arranged to act almost horizontally.

Few persons, except those who from a distance had been watching the fort with glasses, understood what had happened; but every one in the city and surrounding country was conscious that something had happened of a most startling kind, and that it was over in the same instant in which they had perceived it. Everywhere there was the noise of falling window glass. There were those who asserted that for an instant they had heard in the distance a grinding crash; and there were others who were quite sure that they had noticed what might be called a flash of darkness, as if something had, with almost unappreciable quickness, passed between them and the sun.

When the officers of the garrison mounted the hill before them and sur-



AND THE SUN SHONE INTO A GREAT HOLE WHERE FORT PILCHER HAD BEEN.

veyed the place where their fort had been, there was not one of them who had sufficient command of himself to write a report of what had happened. They gazed at the bare, staring flatness of the shorn bluff, and they looked at each other. This was not war. It was something supernatural, awful! They were not frightened; they were oppressed and appalled. But the military discipline of their minds soon exerted its force, and a brief account of the terrific event was transmitted to the authorities, and Sergt. Kilsey was sentenced to a month in the guard house.

No one approached the vicinity of the bluff where the fort had stood, for danger might not be over; but every possible point of observation within a safe distance was soon crowded with anxious and terrified observers. A feeling of awe was noticeable everywhere. If people could have had a tangible idea of what had occurred, it would have been different. If the sea had raged; if a vast body of water had been thrown into the air; if a dense cloud had been suddenly ejected from the surface of the earth, they might have formed some opinion about it. But the instantaneous disappearance of a great fortification with a little more appreciable accompaniment than the sudden tap, as of a little hammer, upon thousands of window panes, was something which their intellects could not grasp. It was not to be expected that the ordinary mind could appreciate the difference between the action of an instantaneous motor when imbedded in rocks and earth, and its effect, when opposed by nothing but stone walls, upon or near the surface of the earth.

Early the next morning the little fleet of the syndicate prepared to carry out its further orders. The waters of the lower bay were now entirely deserted, craft of every description having taken refuge in the upper part of the harbor near and above the city. Therefore as soon as it was light enough to make observations Repeller No. 1 did not hesitate to discharge a motor bomb into the harbor, a mile or more above where the first one had fallen. This was done in order to explode any torpedoes which might have been put into position since the discharge of the first bomb.

There were very few people in the city and suburbs who were at that hour out of doors, where they could see the great cloud of water rise toward the sky, and behold it descend like a mighty cataract upon the harbor and adjacent shores; but the quick, sharp shock which ran under the town made people spring from their beds, and although nothing was then to be seen, nearly everybody felt sure that the syndicate's forces had begun their day's work by exploding another mine.

A lighthouse, the occupants of which had been ordered to leave when the fort was evacuated, as they might be in danger in case of a bombardment, was so shaken by the explosion of this motor bomb that it fell in ruins on the rocks upon which it had stood.

The two crabs now took the steel net from its moorings and carried it up the harbor. This was rather difficult on account of the islands, rocks and sandbars; but the leading crab had on board a pilot acquainted with those waters. With the net hanging between them, the two submerged vessels, one carefully following the other, reached a point about two miles below the city, where the net was anchored across the harbor. It did not reach from shore to shore, but in the course of the morning two other nets, designed for shallower waters, were brought from the repellers and anchored at each end of the main net, thus forming a line of complete protection against submarine torpedoes which might be sent down from the upper harbor.

Repeller No. 1 now steamed into the harbor, accompanied by Crab A, and anchored about a quarter of a mile seaward of the net. The other repeller, with her attendant crab, cruised about the mouth of the harbor, watching a smaller entrance to the port as well as the larger one, and thus maintaining an effective blockade. This was not a difficult duty, for since the news of the extraordinary performances of the crabs had been spread abroad, no merchant vessel, large or small, cared to approach that port; and strict orders had been issued by the British admiralty that no vessel of the navy should, until further instructed, engage in combat with the peculiar craft of the syndicate. Until a plan of action had been determined upon, it was very desirable that English cruisers should not be exposed to useless injury and danger.

This being the state of affairs, a message was sent from the office of the syndicate across the border to the Dominion government, which stated that the seaport city which had been attacked by the forces of the syndicate now lay under the guns of its vessels, and in case of an overt act of war by Great Britain or Canada alone, such as the entrance of an armed force from British territory into the United States, or a capture of or attack upon an American vessel, navel or commercial, by a British man-of-war, or an attack upon an American port by British vessels, the city would be bombarded and destroyed.

This message, which was of course instantly transmitted to London, placed the British government in the apparent position of being held by the throat by the American War Syndicate. But if the British government or the people of England or Canada recognized this position at all it was merely as a temporary condition. In a short time the most powerful men-of-war of the royal navy, as well as a fleet of transports carrying troops, would reach the coasts of North America, and then the condition of affairs would rapidly be changed. It was absurd to suppose that a few medium sized vessels, however heavily armored, or a few new fangled submarine machines, however destructive they might be, could withstand an armada of the largest and finest armored vessels in the world. A ship or two might be disabled, although this was unlikely, now that the new method of attack was understood; but it would soon be the ports of the United States, on both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, which would lie under the guns of an enemy.

But it was not in the power of their navy that the British government and the people of England and Canada placed their greatest trust, but in the incapacity of their petty foe to support its ridiculous assumptions. The claim that the city lay under the guns of the American syndicate was considered ridiculous, for few people believed that these vessels had any guns. Certainly there had been no evidence that any shots had been fired from them. In the opinion of reasonable people the destruction of the forts and the explosions in the harbor had been caused by mines—mines of a new and terrifying power—which were the work of traitors and confederates. The destruction of the lighthouse had strengthened this belief, for its fall was similar to that which would have been occasioned by a great explosion under its foundation.

But however terrifying and appalling had been the results of the explosion of these mines, it was not thought probable that there were any more of them. The explosions had taken place at exposed points distant from the city, and the most careful investigation failed to discover any present signs of mining operations.

This theory of mines worked by confederates was received throughout the civilized world, and was universally condemned. Even in the United States the feeling was so strong against this apparent alliance between the syndicate and British traitors that there was reason to believe that a popular pressure would be brought to bear upon the government sufficient to force it to break its contract with the syndicate and to carry on the war with the national army and navy. The crab was considered an admirable addition to the strength of a navy, but a mine under a fort, laid and fired by perfidious confederates, was considered unworthy an enlightened people.

The members of the syndicate now found themselves in an embarrassing and dangerous position; a position in which they were placed by the universal incredulity regarding the instantaneous motor, and unless they could make the world believe that they really used such a motor bomb, the war could not be prosecuted on the plan projected.

It was easy enough to convince the enemy of the terrible destruction the syndicate was able to effect; but to make that enemy and the world understand that this was done by bombs, which could be used in one place as well as another, was difficult indeed. They had attempted to prove this by announcing that at a certain time a bomb should be projected into a certain fort. Precisely at the specified time the fort had been destroyed, but nobody believed that a bomb had been fired.

Every opinion, official or popular, concerning what it had done and what might be expected of it, was promptly forwarded to the syndicate by its agents, and it was thus enabled to see very plainly indeed that the effect it had desired to produce had not been produced. Unless the enemy could be made to understand that any fort or ships within ten miles of one of the syndicate's cannon could be instantaneously dissipated in the shape of fine dust, this war could not be carried on upon the principles adopted, and therefore might as well pass out of the hands of the syndicate.

Day by day and night by night the state of affairs was anxiously considered at the office of the syndicate in New York. A new and important undertaking was determined upon, and on the success of this the hopes of the syndicate now depended.

During the rapid and vigorous preparations which the syndicate were now making for their new venture, several events of interest occurred.

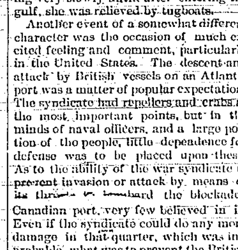
Two of the largest Atlantic mail steamers, carrying infantry and artillery troops, and conveyed by two swift and powerful men-of-war, arrived off the coast of Canada, considerably to the north of the blockaded city. The departure and probable time of arrival of the vessels had been telegraphed to the syndicate, through one of the continental cables; and a repeller with two crabs had been for some days waiting for them. The English vessels had taken a high northern course, hoping they might enter the Gulf of St. Lawrence without subjecting themselves to injury from the enemy's crabs, it not being considered probable that there were enough of these vessels to patrol the entire coast. But although the crabs were few in number, the syndicate was able to place them where they would be of most use, and when the English vessels arrived off the northern entrance to the gulf, they found their enemies there.

However strong might be the incredulity of the enemy regarding the powers of a repeller to bombard a city, the syndicate felt sure there would be no present invasion of the United States from Canada, but it wished to convince the British government that troops and munitions of war could not be safely transported across the Atlantic. On the other hand, the syndicate very much objected to undertaking the imprisonment and sustenance of a large body of soldiers. Orders were therefore given to the officer in charge of the repeller not to molest the two transports, but to remove the rudders and extract the screws of the two war vessels, leaving them to be towed into port by the troop ships.

This duty was performed by the crabs, while the British vessels, both rams, were preparing to make a united and vigorous onset on the repeller, and the two men-of-war were left helplessly tossing on the waves. One of the transports, a very fast steamer, had already entered the straits, and could not be signaled, but the other one returned and took both the war ships in tow, proceeding very slowly until, after entering the gulf, she was relieved by tugboats.

Another event of a somewhat different character was the occasion of much excited feeling and comment, particularly in the United States. The descent and attack by British vessels on an Atlantic port was a matter of popular expectation. The syndicate had repellers and crabs at the most important points, but in the minds of naval officers, and a large portion of the people, little dependence for defense was to be placed upon these. As to the ability of the war syndicate to prevent invasion or attack by means of its threat to bombard the blockaded Canadian port, very few believed in it. Even if the syndicate could do any more damage in that quarter, which was improbable, what was to prevent the British navy from playing the same game, and entering an American seaport, threaten to bombard the place if the syndicate did not immediately run all their queer vessels high and dry on some convenient beach?

A feeling of indignation against the syndicate had existed in the navy from the



THE ARREST OF THE IRISH SERGEANT.

time that the war contract had been made, and this feeling increased daily. That the officers and men of the United States navy should be penned up in harbors, ports and sounds; while British ships and the hulking mine springers and rudder pinchers of the syndicate were allowed to roam the ocean at will, was a very hard thing for brave sailors to bear. Sometimes the resentments against this state of affairs rose almost to a revolt.

The great naval preparations of England were not yet complete, but single British men-of-war were now frequently seen off the Atlantic coast of the United States. No American vessels had been captured by these since the message of the syndicate to the Dominion of Canada and the British government. But one good reason for this was the fact that it was very difficult now to find upon the Atlantic ocean a vessel sailing under the American flag. As far as possible these had taken refuge in their own ports or in those of neutral countries.

At the mouth of Delaware bay, behind the great Breakwater, was now collected a number of coastwise sailing vessels and steamers of various classes and sizes; and for the protection of these maritime refugees two vessels of the United States navy were stationed at this point. These were the Lenox and Stockbridge, two of the finest cruisers in the service, and commanded by two of the most restless and bravest officers of the American navy.

The appearance early on a summer morning of a large British cruiser off the mouth of the harbor filled those two commanders with uncontrollable belligerency. That in time of war a vessel of the enemy should be allowed, undisturbed, to sail up and down before an American harbor, while an American vessel filled with brave American sailors lay inside like a cowed dog, was a thought which goaded the soul of each of these commanders. There was a certain rivalry between the two ships, and considering the insult offered by the flaunting red cross in the offing, and the humiliating restrictions imposed by the naval department, each commander thought only of his own ship, and not at all of the other.

It was almost at the same time that the commanders of the two ships separately came to the conclusion that the proper way to protect the fleet behind the breakwater was for his vessel to boldly steam out to sea and attack the British cruiser. If this vessel carried a long range gun, what was to hinder her from suddenly running in closer, and sending a few shells into the midst of the defenseless merchantmen? In fact, to go out and fight her was the only way to protect the lives and property in the harbor.

It was true that one of those beastly repellers was sneaking about off the cape, accompanied, probably, by an under water tongs boat. But as neither of these had done anything or seemed likely to do anything, the British cruiser should be attacked without loss of time.

When the commander of the Lenox came to this decision, his ship was well abreast of Cape Henlopen, and he therefore proceeded directly out to sea. There was a little fear in his mind that the English cruiser, which was now bearing to the southeast, might sail off and get away from him. The Stockbridge was detained by the arrival of a dispatch boat from the shore with a message from the naval department. But as this message related only to the measurements of a certain deck gun, her commander intended as soon as an answer could be sent off, to sail out and give battle to the British vessel.

Every soul on board the Lenox was now filled with fiery ardor. The ship was already in good fighting trim, but every possible preparation was made for a contest which should show their country and the world what American sailors were made of.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

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AND ALL KINDS OF

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RAT PORTAGE.

KEEWATIN.

—Miss Mary Anderson is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. G. V. Hastings.

—Mr. S. A. McCaw, who has been here on a visit, went west yesterday.

—No curling this week. All the best curlers have gone to the Winnipeg Bonspiel.

—Rev. Mr. Jamieson will hold service in the Methodist church on Sunday evening.

—A leap year ball will be held at Mrs. Smith's boarding house on Friday evening, the 19th inst.

—Mr. Geo. Kelly, head miller for the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., left on Tuesday on a trip to Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and London, Ont.

—Last Friday evening the Methodist Quarterly Board met here. Financial matters were found to be in a satisfactory condition. On account of the smallness of the missionary grant, the appropriations for ministers' salaries were substantially increased.

—About a week ago Mrs. Leach, of Norman, was being brought over in a toboggan by a train of dogs to visit her daughter, Mrs. Capt. Bridges, when the dogs ran away. Mrs. Leach was violently thrown out and received an exceedingly large scalp wound. Under Dr. Edmison's care she is recovering.

—A very successful social concert was held on Thursday evening under the auspices of the Keewatin W.C.T.U. Ample refreshments and an excellent programme were provided. The president, Mrs. Monk, made an appeal to the gentlemen to sign the pledge and become honorary members of the Union. In response fourteen did so.

—One day this week, a family by the name of Hazard moved in the upper floor of the building occupied by Mr. J. B. Davies' branch store here. By an oversight the stove pipes were run up into the attic but left unconnected with the chimney. Soon after the fire was built in the stove of course there was lots of smoke where it should not be, and an alarm of fire was raised. Soon there was a rush of the Keewatin fire brigade to save the building at all hazards, but when the cause was discovered some people felt as if they had been sold.

—A fancy dress carnival will be held at the Keewatin skating rink on Wednesday, the 24th. The following prizes are offered: Best gents' costume, a handsome mirror stand valued at $3.75. Best ladies' costume, a five o'clock teaset valued at $3.00. Best gentlemen fancy skater, a pipe in case valued at $2.25. Best lady fancy skater, a Rickseecker perfume case valued at $2.00. Best comique, Leisure Hours valued at $2.25. Best boys' costume, Boys Own Annual valued at $2.25. Best girls' costume, Girls Own Annual valued at $2.25.

Fort William Journal—The keels were laid in the yards of the American Steel Barb Company, West Superior, for two of a fleet of six mammoth whalebacks under contract for the Canadian Pacific Railroad. These vessels will be of improved model, 420 feet long, 42 feet beam, 25 feet depth, and will be of greater capacity and much swifter than other whalebacks so far constructed. Since the construction of the Minneapolis and Sault Ste. Marie road, which is operated by the Canadian Pacific, its expectation in the matter of handling the bulk of Northwestern wheat and flour has not been realized, as a greater portion of it still continues to go east via Chicago. In the whaleback fleet the road believes it has found a necessary adjunct for a monopoly in flour transportation, and with the opening of navigation will have a line of whalebacks to run in connection with their line to lower lake ports.

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When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a lifelong study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.

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DEAR SIRS—My mother was failing very fast after three months suffering from dropsy being swollen from head to foot, but after she had used one bottle of your Burdock Blood Bitters it was removed, and she felt quite well. We think there is no better medicine, and we are true friends to B. B. B. MISS LAVINIA TAYLOR, 177 Jamieson Av., Park-dale, Toronto, Ont.

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The family store of medicine should contain a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, Mrs. Hannah Hutchins, of Rossway, N. S., says: "We have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil in our family for six years, for coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, croup, etc., and find it so good, we cannot do without it."

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The gay winter season exposes many to attacks of colds, coughs, hoarseness, tightness of the chest, asthma, bronchitis, etc., which require a reliable remedy like Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for their relief and cure. Known as reliable for over thirty years. The best cough cure.

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This disease may be traced to a variety of causes, such as constipation, liver troubles, improper food, etc. There is one cure—Burdock Blood Bitters, which may be thoroughly relied on to affect a permanent cure. It has cured obstinate cases of 25 years standing.

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SKATES for Boys, Youths and Men,
SKATE Nuts, Bolts, Straps, Clamps and Wrenches,
SKATE STRAPS from 21 in. to 36 in. in length,
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SATISFACTION Guaranteed or no pay,
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Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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Patent Leather Oxfords. Broad and Narrow Cambric Ties. English "Levee" Dress Shirts. English four ply Linen Collars. White Kid and silk Gloves.

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Suits of rooms for families may be secured in advance by telegraph. Four well arranged sample rooms for commercial travellers. Free bus meets all trains.

The new bar and billiard room is situated in the large basement and is delightfully cool in warm weather.

The Hilliard House is so complete in every way to meet the requirements of tourists, it stands second to none in the Dominion.

Those who wish for health, combined with the sight of the beautiful, should come to Rat Portage. It can be said by those who have visited the Lake of the Woods: "Mine eyes behold new pleasures while the landscape round it measures," and the breezes of the lake combined with the fragrance of the pine lend their kindly influence to the reinvigorating of our system.

Mr. Hilliard has made arrangements with the proprietor of the steamer Kenniron to furnish tickets to guests for excursions on the lake at the low rate of fifty cents per day.

LOUIS HILLIARD, Proprietor.

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HORSEMEN ATTENTION!

Horsemen throughout the country have long felt the need of a first-class Stable Liniment applicable to the thousand and one external derangements incident to horseflesh. The various preparations on the market are in some cases useful within a very limited sphere, some for spavins, some for galls, some for puffs, others for sprains, and so on ad libitum, until a farmer or rancher would need to keep a small apothecary shop on his premises to meet the various requirements of even a small band of horses. In addition to this there is the trouble and expense of renewing supply, as other preparations are usually put up in such small bottles that in most cases one bottle is good only for one application.

DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT is dissipating all these difficulties. It is the most important departure in recent years in the interest of RELIABLE and ECONOMICAL veterinary treatment. It has been found useful in a greater variety of disorders and blemishes than any other liniment ever sold; it has been proved of greater service to large horse owners than any other horse medicine of the century. It is not a drastic, flesh-withering blister, but a penetrating, soothing, healing liniment. It is put up in pint bottles, and sold at 50 cents per bottle. It is six times as large as most liniments on the market, far more reliable and vastly more economical. For puffs, sprains, strains, spavins, wind galls, ringbone, unnatural enlargement, or any kind of bruises, cuts, wounds, collar galls and saddle galls, it will be found a remedy par excellence. For swelled leg it is a specific, also for spavins and recent lameness.

Horsemen in all parts sing its praise. Testimonials pour in from all quarters. We have not room in this brief sketch to reproduce the opinions of the hundreds who have written us. We can only give the gist of their remarks and that from but a few:

IT WORKED LIKE A CHARM.

H. Coy, livery stable keeper, Grenfell, says: "I used it on an enlargment on a horse's leg, and it worked like a charm. It is a grand liniment."

GOT HER ON HER FEET QUICKLY.

W. R. Barlee, Buffalo Lake, Assa., says: "Had a mare badly hurt from a kick. She was able to go to work again in three or four days after using White Liniment.

FOUND IT VERY USEFUL.

Green & Lascelles, ranchers, Moose Jaw, says: "We have used a great many bottles of Dr. Clark's White Liniment and find it very useful for all kinds of sprains, cuts and lameness."

WORKS LIKE MAGIC.

Wm. Walsh, livery stable keeper, Moose Jaw: "I use WHITE LINIMENT in my stable and find it works like magic."

ONLY LINIMENT HE USES.

Steele Norris, Lethbridge, says: "It is the only liniment I use and I run fourteen teams

IT SAVED HIM $125.

E. A. Banbury, Wolseley, Assa., had a valuable mare so badly cut on a barb wire fence that his neighbors advised him to shoot her. He used Clark's White Liniment instead and saved her life.

Dr. Clark's White Liniment is an honest stable remedy. Honest in quantity, honest in quality, sure and satisfactory in effect. Henry Penhallurick, Balgonia, Assa., says he never used a liniment so good. Charles Howson, Regina, says it is the best liniment sold. F. W. McLaughlerty, Lethbridge, says it scatters collar and saddle galls at once.

Charles Williams and Samuel Davis, large horse owners, of the Fort Macleod district, will have no other liniment.

Robert Porter, of Penso, Assa., has used Clark's White Liniment for frost-bitten cattle and declares it is the best medicine he ever used.

G. M. Annable, Moose Jaw, Assa., writes: "Dr. Clark's White Liniment is the only liniment that finds a place in my stable. My yearly turn over in horses and cattle is very large, and I have occasion to use it frequently. I am now using it on a valuable horse that was kicked on the breast, and it swelled to an enormous size. White Liniment entirely reduced it."

In the ranching country, merchants buy this medicine by the gross. It has found its way into the interior of British Columbia, into every corner of the Northwest Territories, and is now moving Eastward, like a tidal wave, over economical and never disappointing.

Ask your druggist or storekeeper for it. Don't take any other. Substitutes are often dangerous makeshifts.

Just the thing in Lumber Camps and Saw Mill stables; and as a household liniment it has never had a peer.

The bottles are not blown to hold a tablespoonful of Medicine. EVERY BOTTLE HOLDS A PINT.

DAWSON BOLE & CO., Proprietors, Winnipeg, Manitoba.